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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY East Germany

REPORT

SUBJECT Ministry of Post and Telecommunications: DATE DISTR. 28 SEP 1960  
Radio Broadcasting and Television

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a report on the radio broadcasting and television field of activity of the East German Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. The document identifies the pertinent sections of the Ministry directly subordinate to the State Planning Commission and their chiefs. It lists the sections and names of the section chiefs of the Ministry's Radio Broadcasting and Television section. Further identified is the VEB Anlagenbau of the Abteilung Investitionen, including addresses and the names of the section chiefs. One chapter is entitled The Present Technical Status of the East German Radio Broadcasting and Television and the Long-range Outlook of their Development under the Seven-Year Plan. This part identifies radio towers at the following sites:

Perwenitz )  
Rhinow ) for the Central Ring  
Birkholzaue ( sic )  
Frankfurt/Oder )

Schwerin )  
Pinnow ) for the North Ring

Kulmburg ) for the South Ring

It is stated that, for the expansion and maintenance of radio and television and radio traffic installations 47,000,000 DME were made available in 1958, 67,000,000 DME in 1959, and 113,000,000 million DME for 1960, and that increasing appropriations will total up to 250,000,000 DME per Plan Year up to 1965. The Laboratory for Radio and Television (Betriebslaboratorium fuer Rundfunk und Fernsehen (BRF)) and the VEB Anlagenbau fuer Rundfunk und Fernsehen (VEB ARF), describe the activities, functions, and expenditures of these installations.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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REPORT ON THE MINISTRY FOR POST-TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN RADIO BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION *in East Germany* 1960

I. Structure:

1. General Structure: The Ministry for Post and Telecommunications is professionally subordinate to the transportation and communication division of the State Planning Commission, <sup>under</sup> Department Chief Lehmann, <sup>politically it is subordinate</sup> and ~~Political~~ to the Transportation and Communications Division of the Central Committee of the SED, Department Chief Winkler, <sup>et</sup> ~~Section~~ Chief R and F Karloff, ~~Ministry of Post and Telecommunications~~.

*a* Radio Broadcasting Television Branch, under the leadership of the Representative of the Minister "TROBST, Gerhard, was established within the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications as a result of a decision of the Council of Ministers in 1956.

2. The Radio Broadcasting and Television Branch: The Radio Broadcasting and Television Branch is an autonomous unit and is divided into one central department and two central administrations:

1) The Central Department for Organization and Security, leader of the Central Department, LIPPERT, Martin

- a. Supervision Department: Chief MOTZKUSS, Klaus
- b. Security Department: Chief KLEY, Kurt
- c. Planning Division: Chief SIEDOW, Otto (until December 1959

Major in East German Army)

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- d. Finance Department: Leader OPTIZ, Wolfgang
- e. The Office of Inventions and Suggestions: Chief KLATT, Gunter
- f. Legal Division: Chief NOWACK, Franz, Lawyer
- g. Paper Division: Chief SPERRNAU, Rudi
- h. Cadre Division: Chief WILLENBROCK, Hans

2) Central Administration for Radio Broadcasting and Television  
Operation, Central Administration Chief, KLOSE (his substitute from  
September 1959 to August 1960 was Fritz  
LARISCHE; KLOSE was sent to the SED  
Academy)

- a. Operation Division: Chief GRADECKI, Hans
- b. Traffic [Control?] Radio Division: Chief PIEPER, first name  
not indicated
- c. Radio <sup>Monitoring</sup> ~~Monitoring~~ Division: Chief PUTZ, first name not indicated

3) Central Administration for Radio and Television Technology:  
Central Administration Chief BRUCKNER, Joachim  
Technical Division

- a. (Including international communications) Chief KAHLE, Wolfgang
- b. Technical Planning Division, Chief REINECKE, first name  
not indicated
- c. Investments Division: Chief up to 15 May 1960, LIEBIG, Werner
- d. Main Section for Motor Vehicle Technology Division: Chief  
MOBIUS, Otto

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As explained by the Council of Ministers decision on the establishment of the <sup>radio</sup> broadcasting of television branch, this establishment is an important prerequisite for doing away with the technical backwardness in radio broadcasting <sup>and</sup> television. <sup>It</sup> The personnel structure of the radio broadcasting and television branch is made up of employees of the State Radio Committee and of the now defunct Central Administration of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. This results in the concentration of specialists formally employed in both organizations with separate administrative systems.

### 3. Subordinate Operations Offices and Agencies

<sup>Two</sup> Two Central Administrations of the Radio and Television Technology Branch each have control over a number of operations offices and agencies. The breakdown of the individual Central Administrations is as follows: In addition to the eleven radio offices the following technical enterprises in the zone and in Berlin <sup>are</sup> ~~have been~~ subordinate to the radio technical operational office of the main administration for radio and television: Studio techniques - radio, location Berlin-Oberschoneweide, Nalepas, Chief SCHMIDT, first name not indicated; Studio Techniques - television, location, Berlin - Adlershof, Aga, Chief <sup>E</sup> GUNTHER, first name not indicated.

<sup>have control of installations belonging to</sup> While the radio offices and their operational branches ~~were former~~ ~~agencies of~~ the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications, the two technical enterprises originate from the State Radio Committee. The following four enterprises and five building committees are subordinate

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to the main administration for Radio Broadcasting and Television  
Technology:

1. Technical Division

a. Enterprise laboratory for radio broadcasting and television,  
Berlin-Adlershof, Aga-Strasse, about 600 employees, Chief Dr. REIHER,  
Fritz, Scientific Chief, STIER, first name not indicated

b. The People Owned Enterprise Radio Research Work, Berlin,  
Aga-Strasse, about 120 employees, Chief, SCHULZE, Hans

2. Investments Division

a. The People Owned Enterprise Construction for Radio and  
Television, Berlin-Adlershof, Aga-Strasse, about 270 employees,  
Chief: DEROCHE, first name not indicated, until March 1960 Division  
Leader at the <sup>e</sup>Königswusterhausen Radio Office.

b. Supply Office for Radio and Television: Berlin O,  
<sup>clerk</sup>Boxhagen, about 200 employees, Chief: ZARNKE, Alfred

c. Construction Management-Nord: Headquarters Schwerin,  
about 12 employees, Chief: KOLEPP, first name not indicated

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- d) Building Management -- Middle, Headquarters Oranienburg, about 12 employees. Chief: MEIXNER, Konrad.
- e) Building Management -- Berlin, Headquarters Berlin/Adlershof, Aga Street, about 20 employees. Chief: GATTERMANN, Herbert.
- f) Building Management -- South-west, Headquarters Leipzig, about 15 employees. Chief: PELIKAN, fnk
- g) Building Management -- South-east, Headquarters Dresden, about 8 employees. Chief: MUELLER, fnk.

II. The Present Technical Status of the Soviet Zone Radio and Television and the Prospectus of Development under the 7-Year-Plan.

The Radio and Television Branch <sup>(ment)</sup> is responsible for the technical requirements for the reception and re-broadcast of the program of the State Radio Committee and for the traffic [control?] radio.

The State Radio Committee provides for carrying out its agitation and propaganda responsibilities over the so-called "Democratic Radio" (short-middle- and long-wave- and ultra-short-wave-program) and the "German Television Broadcast" (Manager: ADAMECK).

Along with the largest broadcasting installation in Berlin/Ober-schoeneweide, Nalepa Street, the so-called "Democratic Radio" maintains radio studios for recording its program in almost all the larger cities of the <sup>East</sup> Zone. With the exception of an auxiliary studio installation in Rostock, the so-called "German Television Broadcast" has at its disposal only the qualitatively and quantitatively very insufficient studio installations in Berlin/Adlershof, Aga Street.

The stationary and mobile broadcast recording <sup>equipment</sup> ~~is~~ is completely insufficient, in view of the goal to <sup>of raising</sup> ~~raise~~ the "German Television Broadcast" program to a total of 82 hours per week. According to the 1958 Economic Plan, the construction of the "Leipzig Radio and Television Studio" should have been begun that year. In addition, the 7-Year-Plan of the Zone ordered the construction of a radio and television studio in Dresden and in Rostock as well as the further improvement of the studio technology

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installation at the Berlin/Adlershof site on Aga Street. The following are the estimated values of these studios: the not-yet-begun Leipzig radio and television studio, 110 million DM; the Dresden and Rostock studios, 50 million DM each; and the extension of the Berlin/Adlershof studio, about 80 million DM.

A film-printing works with a sound-dubbing studio, <sup>which was set up</sup> ~~intended to~~ <sup>the most up-to-date program</sup> ~~of the most current interest~~, was begun in 1959 in Adlershof.

The planned cost of this project runs to about 9 million DM. This project had to be stopped from April 1959 to May 1960 as a results of projects which were incomplete and which did not correspond to the most modern technical levels.

In the past, special broadcasting trucks were imported  50X1-HUM  
 to improve the possibilities for political, sport, 50X1-HUM  
and special events broadcasting. The difficulties for the further expansion of mobile equipment, occurring through delivery barriers at the Zone, <sup>were to</sup> ~~should~~ be bridged by delivery of radio and television broadcasting trucks from the Soviet Union. The first special truck arrived in Berlin from the Soviet Union in December 1959 (valued at 950 thousand DM [TDM]). This delivery <sup>practically</sup> ~~has almost~~ become a political matter with the employees of the television equipment studio, as the automotive-technical level was inferior to that expected of Soviet automotive equipment and the technical part did not meet operational demands. The flaws and deficiencies of this broadcasting truck were <sup>ignored</sup> ~~unnoticed~~, in spite of complaints made to the supplier, until April 1960. Toward the end of April special engineers from Moscow arrived in Berlin to execute the delivery and acceptance which had been suspended until then. The truck has not even yet begun operation, as extensive changes and supplementary jobs are required.

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The denial of imports from the Western countries and the consequences of the delivery of a broadcast truck from the Soviet Union have already jeopardized the goal of setting up an up-to-date program. At <sup>present</sup> ~~that time~~ <sup>has been</sup> a collective ~~was~~ established to work out data in preparation for the production of their own broadcast truck in ~~the zone~~ <sup>East Germany</sup>.

The present installations are inadequate for sending and receiving systems and especially for ultra-short wave and television broadcasting. For this reason, after extensive negotiations with the State Planning Commission (SPK), the Union of People-Owned Enterprises (VVB) - Telecommunications Equipment and Measuring Technology [Division], the People-Owned Enterprise (VEB) Radio and Telecommunications Equipment [Division] in Berlin, and with the VEB Radio Works in Koepenick, arrangements were made in November 1958 for the delivery and assembly of the approximately 44 ultra-short wave and 10 television transmitters needed. The schedule of this association, "the German Post Broadcast Program", so far has not been followed in a single instance. Although the Central Committee of the SED set up special commissions to investigate the ~~control~~ <sup>non-fulfillment</sup> of the State broadcast schedules, they have not been followed to date.

television/~~broadcast~~ transmitter  
The first ~~transmitter~~, which was delivered by East German industry in September 1959 and received by the enterprise on 10 October, on the 10th anniversary of <sup>East Germany</sup> ~~the zone~~, is not ready for acceptance even today, due to serious construction defects. Scientists and engineers in the so-called "socialist work groups" had to contribute decisively to the elimination of technical defects in the television transmitter. The capacity of the VEB Radio Works in Koepenick was not sufficient for this (in terms of developers and production engineers). Nevertheless, the delivery of the "first East German television transmitter" was publicized in the East German press as an outstanding feat of production.

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The delays for ultra-short wave transmitters were caused by retarded development, particularly in measuring and control devices, and by lack of ~~production forces~~ <sup>manpower</sup> in the Koeppenick Works.

At present, the high-power transmitters for broadcasting the television program only ~~broadcasts~~ <sup>serve</sup> about 60 percent of the areas of East Germany, due to the insufficient number of television transmitters and the lack of television frequency converters (Kleinstfernsehsender) in the mountainous areas of East Germany.

In 1958 the Central Committee of the SED passed a resolution to eliminate gaps in service by means of converter ~~stations~~ <sup>installations</sup>. The resolution provided for 10 converter ~~stations~~ <sup>installations</sup> in 1958, 20 in 1959 and 100 in 1960, to be located, without exception, along the western border of East Germany. The VEB Ravana Works in Radebeul ~~has~~ was commissioned with the development and production of the television frequency converter. Of the 30 converters delivered by them up to the end of 1959, with extensive delays in schedule, not a single one could be legally accepted and ~~conveyed~~ <sup>sent</sup> to the proper radio office. The 30 converter ~~stations~~ <sup>installations</sup> do not have sufficient reliability and thus, to date, can <sup>not</sup> guarantee ~~to~~ regular service of the ~~program of the~~ "German Television Broadcast" <sup>program</sup> to the ~~inhabited~~ East Germany.

Since the problem of closing the gaps in service concerns a resolution of the Central Committee, all party organizations of the Bezirke and Kreise for which converter ~~stations~~ <sup>installations</sup> are planned are ordered to supervise their construction.

The VEB Ravana ~~is~~ <sup>has</sup> repeatedly <sup>been</sup> inspected by high-ranking party officials regarding the production and on-schedule delivery of operational television channel converters. Special measures of all kinds, such as awarding prizes and establishing so-called "socialist collectives", have nonetheless ~~been~~

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*Failed*  
~~unable~~ to overcome the VEB Ravena's lack of capacity ~~nor~~ to improve conditions of the VEB Radio and Television Equipment Plant's operations at the designated construction sites.

For some time the Bezirk and Kreis councils and the corresponding Bezirk and Kreis representatives have been concerned with the "converter program". The Radio and Television Branch is steadily receiving protests from these authorities that, as a result of their not receiving the "German Television Broadcast", the "poor citizens of the cities and villages have to receive the West German television program". Due to VEB Ravena's lack of capacity, only 30 television frequency converters <sup>(will be)</sup> ~~were~~ delivered in 1960 instead of the 100 planned.

~~The equipment of~~ <sup>equipment</sup> Commercial radio <sup>(an even greater)</sup> ~~is suffering from a more complete~~ lag, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Here the problem deals with communication with foreign countries. The sending and receiving installations do not, for example, at present permit supplementary reception of broadcasts from another country. This deficiency reached its peak particularly in the question of Guinea. The present transmitters have at best ~~the~~ a technical level of 1940.

An approximately 35 million [DM] project for the expansion of a commercial radio center in Nauen is under consideration. The project has been named "SK 1 - Nauen" and provides for 16 short-wave transmitters (including new antenna equipment). Since the work on the project is now only in the pre-planning stage and it is calculated that construction can not begin before 1962, a temporary radio office has been set up in Koenigswusterhausen.

In April, <sup>54</sup> ~~a~~ 50-kilowatt short wave transmitters arrived in Koenigswusterhausen in fulfillment of <sup>1959</sup> ~~a~~ governmental agreement with the Soviet Union. ~~from 1959~~ However, the efficient setting-up of the "temporary"

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project is still being hindered by the lack of support in the planning. So it is that they have not yet been able to begin construction of the buildings to house the transmitters which have already been delivered.

The expansion of radio-range engineering in the East Zone began as early as 1956 with the construction of ~~the~~ radio-range towers. The first radio-range tower begun in 1956 in Roitzsch is now almost completed, after four years of construction. The second tower, in Dequede (Osterburg Kreis), which is also equipped to receive radio and television transmissions, was begun in 1957 and has been put into operation through the use of temporary technological means.

The television transmitter, frequency band IV, which was offered by the Siemens Factory in Berlin and delivered ahead of schedule, began operation in this tower in April of 1960. (A second Band IV television transmitter from the Siemens Factory was put into operation in a building in Berlin, Prenzlauer-Allee, in March of 1960, three days before the Western Band IV television transmitter began its telecasts. Since ~~it had~~ <sup>certainly know</sup> ~~known~~ the Siemens Factory that the East Zone was not able to receive a second program of the so-called "German Television Broadcast", and therefore that the television transmitter Band IV which they delivered and assembled <sup>would serve</sup> ~~serve~~ only those frequencies desired by the East Zone, the Siemens Factory's attitude is considered remarkable.)

In addition to the towers already mentioned, the following towers are currently under construction: radio-range towers at Perwenitz, Rhinow, Birkholzaue and Frankfurt/Oder for the center ring; in Schwerin and Pinnow for the North ring; and in Kulmburg for the South ring.

About 25 such constructions, including those towers already mentioned, are provided for in the 7-Year-Plan for East German broadcasting.

Judging by the ~~construction begun on the~~ "Berlin" tower, <sup>to be begun in</sup> ~~1962~~

1962, and on the "Dresden" tower, on which construction is to be started

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in 1961, the average height of the towers run<sup>s</sup> between 70 and 80 meters and the cost from 2.5 to 3.5 million DM each.

While the first projects were modelled after the tower in Dortmund, *West Germany*, a master plan has now been completed for all future towers.

The concrete work will be done by the VEB Special Construction Plant in Leipzig by employing special brigades.

The most recent progress reports on the construction show definitely in the future, that the time needed to complete the technical construction will not exceed 1.5 years. *(building)* (The ~~erecting~~ of the shaft *by the advancing form method* (Gleitschalbauweise) currently takes three months.) The shortened time needed to produce these structures can be expected to put the People-Owned Industry of telecommunications engineering even further behind schedule in their deliveries. It is true that there is an increasing shortage of the necessary engineers, technicians and specialists at the VEB Radio Works in Koepenick, the VEB-FFAB in Berlin and at the VEB-Ravena in Radebeul. Thus, in spite of the shortened construction time, the radio-range towers have not been successfully put into operation *(accordance with)* ~~in accordance with~~ the 7-Year-Plan.

The reception of ~~the~~ picture and sound signals <sup>from</sup> ~~the~~ East Block countries in "Intervision", which from October 1960 on have to be picked up by the Frankfurt/Oder radio-range tower, is only possible if technical stop-gap measures are taken, since the radio-range equipment for this tower will not be available until 1962. This situation ~~is~~ will scarcely <sup>as far as Poland is concerned</sup> make any difference, however, since, ~~as far as Poland is concerned~~, the technical requirements for the transmission will not be completed until the end of 1961. For this reason, representatives of the Intervision countries, who met at a conference in Warsaw in April 1960, considered carrying on the program exchange by setting up sending and receiving stations in Goerlitz or Luckstein.

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If an agreement is concluded between Intervision and Eurovision, the tower chain Frankfurt/Oder-Bauen - Birkholzaue - Berlin - Rhinow - Perwenitz-Dequede is to act as the relayer.

Investments totalling about 47 million [DM] in 1958, 67 million in 1959, and 113 million in 1960 were made available for the maintainance and expansion of radio, television, and radio traffic installations. During the Seven-Year Plan, investments for this purpose are to increase up to 250 million[DM] per plan year. The increase in the volume of investments is not in accord with the fulfillment of annual plans to date: Investments totalling 9 million DM in 1958 and 11 million DM in 1959 were not realized. As of 4 April 1960, the financial fulfillment of the investment plan for 1960 amounted to only about 15 percent. This lack of harmony between investments and demand will be discussed later.



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III. The Enterprise Laboratory for Radio and Television (BRF) and the VEB-Equipment Building Plant for Radio and Television (VEB-ARF).

1. The Enterprise Laboratory for Radio and Television (BRF):

The Enterprise Laboratory for Radio and Television (BRF) is the current East German scientific center for planning and carrying out tasks of research and development in the fields of radio and television. Although the BRF employs a large number of scientists and engineers who are recognized throughout East Germany, a systematic organization of the enterprise's capacity to fulfill the main tasks of the 7-Year-Plan is out of the question.

It was established at the 3rd Technical-Economic Conference held on April 17-18, 1960, in Oranienburg, that the 7-Year-Plan stipulated investments for research and development (such as the 100 kilowatt medium-wave transmitter Television Transmitter Band IV) which were not carried out in the research and development of the BRF or by its contractors. The work of the scientists, engineers and technicians of the BRF was evaluated as undirected and unplanned. For the first time these scientists and the others were characterized by words such as "insufficient ideological consciousness" and "individualistic efforts". These facts are worthy of note since PFEIFFER, who for years had been the chief of the BRF, was dismissed late in 1959 for "insufficient awareness of the fundamentals of socialistic leadership" and in his place Dr. REIHER, former chief of the Planning Division of the Radio and Television Branch, was charged with the task of immediately and decisively improving the planning and carrying out of research and development.

The research and development problems of the BRF can no longer be solved on time, due to the yearly-increasing amount of non-fulfillment. Although 94 research and development themes were given to the BRF itself, at present another 92 themes are bound by research and development agreements

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with the development posts of the People-Owned Industry of ~~the~~ Communications Technology. Even this type of contract research does not, at present, meet <sup>the</sup> requirements.

One basic pre-requisite is lacking in the development of antenna installations which correspond to the latest level of technology: there are no antenna testing places in East Germany. The state plan project of the "Brueck antenna testing place" was to have eliminated, by 1962, the difficulties which also existed for the antenna-producing industry. The construction in Brueck of the two antenna-testing towers planned for 1960 cannot be done because they lack 30 tons of imported bonding agents, required for dowelling the wood structures of the antenna masts. The BRF controls some well-equipped laboratories, for frequency testing and the like, in Collberg (am Wolzigersee).

It is the job of the VEB-Radio Research Works to do few-piece and small series production of equipment based on the model developed by the BRF. This enterprise was founded January 1, 1957 and is still suffering from birth-pangs today. Its planned loss for 1960 is about 250,000 DM. Subsidies have already been claimed for losses beyond plan, as the enterprise does not have sufficient continuity of production. The shortage of designing engineers at BRF is a fundamental reason why the enterprise does not have the necessary production data for the planned utilization of its capacities; <sup>moreover</sup> ~~quite apart from the fact that~~ the chief of the enterprise has <sup>beyond his membership in the SED,</sup> no experience in the field of industrial production and absolutely none in the field of radio; ~~and that the scientific chief, late in 1958,~~ and the technical chief, ~~in 1959,~~ <sup>left East Germany in 1958 and 1959 respectively.</sup> ~~with~~ no substitutes have been found for them to date.

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2. The VEB-Equipment Building Plant for Radio and Television (VEB-ARF)

The complex planning and construction of studio and radio engineering equipment is the duty of the VEB Equipment Building Plant for Radio and Television. About 75 percent of its employees work in pre-planning and investment planning. Excluding those who work in the management and control of the enterprise, there are only about 30 specialists to carry out the work of assembly.

This enterprise was established on January 1, 1958 and recruited its labor force predominantly from the respective parts of the Planning Division of the Planning Bureau of the German Post and of the BRF laboratory. Hans BODEN, who was chief of the enterprise from the time of its establishment, was relieved of his duties late in November, 1959, for insufficient adherence to the Party line, and was made a specialist in television studio technology. These measures were the result of an order from the appropriate department of the Central Committee of the SED, and sparked great dissatisfaction among the entire personnel. Provisional leadership of the enterprise was taken over by the engineering chief, ULBRICHT (no party affiliation).

The people proposed by the management of the Radio Branch to fill the post of enterprise chief were not accepted by the Central Committee of the SED. Altogether, ~~this was a matter of three proposals whose~~ *three persons were proposed, and then* professional qualifications, from the first proposal to the last, had to be forcibly played-down in favor of adherence to the Party line. It is apparent that the Central Committee, aware of the responsible role of the VEB-ARF in preparing and carrying out radio investments, was ready to forego every professional qualification in favor of safeguarding the Party interests. Thus, in April 1960, the position was filled by the former division chief of the Koenigswusterhausen Radio Office, who, up until his removal from the radio office there, was Party Secretary. This man was an assistant

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engineer who knew nothing of leadership in a People-Owned enterprise. In internal discussions among the leading employees of the Radio Branch, the chief of the Investments Division entered the most emphatic protest against the appointment of DEROCHE which was planned by the Central Committee. Although, <sup>DEROCHE's insufficient qualification was admitted in these talk</sup> from the representative of the Minister, PROBST, to the chief of the Main Administration for Radio and Television Technology and his division chiefs, the Central Committee's decision could not be opposed. After a four-month delay, DEROCHE was installed as enterprise chief, ~~in~~ ~~confidentially to the Central Committee's decision~~ by order of the Central Committee.

The leading employees of the enterprise and the vast majority of the Engineers, technologists and specialists have already disassociated themselves from their enterprise chief; the first signs of fluctuation can be observed.

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Hitherto, the enterprise party organization represented a meaningless factor in the VEB-ARF. A purge was only begun when a party secretary was appointed by the Central Committee division. The party secretary is about 27 years old and ~~was elected~~ <sup>was probably</sup> elected in the middle of last year by the membership of the enterprise party organization.

The Radio Branch has ~~been~~ <sup>For some time</sup> commissioned the VEB-ARF with the main projecting for all plans dealing with studio technology. There is no other projecting enterprise for this field in East Germany. The enterprise in Berlin controls one planning division each for engineering and for studio technology to guarantee the unity of the whole project for studio technology equipment.

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